

1 IMPERIUM PATENT WORKS  
2 DARIEN K. WALLACE (State Bar No. 139798)  
3 T. LESTER WALLACE (State Bar No. 159967)  
4 P.O. Box 587  
5 Sunol, California 94586  
e-mail: Darien@ImperiumPW.com  
Telephone: 925-862-9972  
Facsimile: 925-835-5804

6  
7 Attorneys for Plaintiff and Counterdefendant  
ZINUS, INC.

8  
9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
10 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
11 SAN JOSE DIVISION

12 ZINUS, INC., a California corporation,

13 Plaintiff,  
14 v.

15 SIMMONS BEDDING COMPANY, a  
Delaware corporation, and DREAMWELL,  
LTD., a limited liability company of  
Nevada,

16 Defendants.

17 DREAMWELL, LTD., a limited liability  
18 company of Nevada,

19 Counterclaimant,  
v.

20 ZINUS, INC., a California corporation,

21 Counterdefendant.

22 Case No. 07-CV-03012 PVT

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28  
**PLAINTIFF ZINUS, INC.'S REPLY  
TO DEFENDANTS' RESPONSE TO  
ZINUS' CLAIMS CONSTRUCTION  
BRIEF RE "INSERTING . . . INTO"  
AND "CONTAINMENT SLEEVE"**

Date: February 19, 2008  
Time: 10:00 a.m.  
Location: Courtroom 5  
Judge: Hon. Patricia V. Trumbull

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1           **I. INTRODUCTION**

2           In response to the Court's Interim Order of January 17, 2008, Zinus filed a Claims  
 3 Construction Brief covering the terms "inserting . . . into" and "containment sleeve" as those  
 4 two terms are used in U.S. Patent No. Re 36,142 ("the '142 Patent"). The brief also  
 5 discussed the meaning of term "ribbon-shaped film" as that term is used in U.S. Patent No.  
 6 4,711,067 to Magni (the "Magni Patent"). In response, defendant Dreamwell filed a claims  
 7 construction brief (the "Response"). In this Reply, Zinus replies to Dreamwell's Response.

8

9           **II. THE TIME IS RIPE**

10          In its Response, Dreamwell states:

11          " . . . [g]iven the amount of briefing the parties have conducted on the  
 12 interpretation of the 'inserting . . . into' and 'containment sleeve' terms,  
 13 Dreamwell agrees that the time is ripe for the Court to construe these two  
terms." [Response, 3:6-8 (emphasis added)].

14          Zinus wholeheartedly agrees that the time is ripe. The Court should construe these  
 15 two simple terms. Each party has made its position clear. The Court should construe these  
 16 two terms as a matter of law from the intrinsic record.

17

18          **III. DREAMWELL'S OVERLY BROAD CONSTRUCTION VIOLATES THE**  

19           **WRITTEN DESCRIPTION REQUIREMENT**

20          In Zinus' Claims Construction Brief, Zinus explained that Dreamwell's construction  
 21 of the terms "inserting . . . into" and "containment sleeve" is incorrect because such a  
 22 construction would violate the written description requirement of 35 U.S.C. 112, ¶1<sup>1</sup>. See  
 23 Zinus' Claims Construction Brief, page 16. In summary, the written description requirement  
 24 of 35 U.S.C. 112, ¶1, requires that the specification provide objective evidence that the  
 25 inventor was in possession of the full scope of the claimed invention. In the '142 Patent, the  
 26 specification provides no objective evidence that the inventors ever conceived of,

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28          <sup>1</sup> There are three requirements in 35 U.S.C. 112, ¶1: 1) best mode, 2) enablement, 3) written description.  
 ZINUS' REPLY TO DEFENDANTS'  
 RESPONSE TO ZINUS' CLAIMS  
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1 contemplated, or had possession of the notion of rolling a compressed mattress up together  
 2 with a sheet in the Swirl Wrap fashion. Yet if the claims are interpreted as proposed by  
 3 Dreamwell, the claims would cover that subject matter. This would make the claims invalid  
 4 under 35 U.S.C. 112, ¶1. As such, Dreamwell's construction is highly suspect.

5 Dreamwell's Response contains no discussion whatsoever of the written description  
 6 requirement. Dreamwell's Response contains no explanation of where the '142 Patent  
 7 provides objective evidence that the inventors had possession of the Swirl Wrap method.  
 8 Dreamwell just asserts that "there is nothing in the '142 Patent that would limit the  
 9 containment sleeve to a tubular or pocket shape" [Response, 7:25]. Zinus disagrees with  
 10 Dreamwell. There is indeed something that limits the containment sleeve construction, and  
 11 that is written description statutory requirement of 35 U.S.C. §112, ¶1. In the present case,  
 12 where there is a reasonable construction that does not run afoul of 35 U.S.C. §112, ¶1, it  
 13 makes no sense to construe the claim so that it would be invalid under one of the most  
 14 common statutory requirements for a patent, 35 U.S.C. §112, ¶1.

#### 16 **IV. MEANS-PLUS-FUNCTION IS A NON-ISSUE**

17 Dreamwell states that Zinus has made a new "assertion that the containment sleeve  
 18 element is a means-plus-function element". [Response, 11:4-5]. Dreamwell then goes off in  
 19 its now familiar fashion complaining about procedure. Zinus has three responses.

20 First, Zinus did not assert that the "containment sleeve . . . for shipment" recitation is  
 21 a means-plus-function recitation. Dreamwell did not read Zinus' Claims Construction Brief  
 22 carefully. What Zinus said was that

23 "the 'containment sleeve . . . for shipment' recitation (in all claims of the  
 24 '142 Patent) is either: 1) a means-plus-function recitation, or 2) the claims  
 25 are invalid for being indefinite under 35 U.S.C. §112, ¶2, because the 'for  
 shipment' words place no ascertainable limits on the 'containment sleeve',  
or 3) both." [Zinus' Claims Construction Brief, 12:17-21 (emphasis  
 added)].

27 Second, as set forth in Zinus' Claims Construction Brief, the means-plus-function  
 28 issue is a non-issue for purposes of deciding the Summary Judgment Motion because Zinus'

1 Swirl Wrap method does not perform the recited function of the “which is dimensioned and  
 2 configured to retain . . . for shipment” element *exactly* according to the literal terms of the  
 3 recitation. It is blackletter law that if an accused instrumentality does not perform the  
 4 function recited in a means-plus-function recitation *exactly*, then the means-plus-function  
 5 recitation does not literally cover the accused instrumentality. Accordingly, there is no  
 6 reason to get into the more narrow analysis of §112, ¶6, equivalents here because the  
 7 “containment sleeve . . . for shipment” recitation does not read on Swirl Wrap under the  
 8 broader non-35 U.S.C. 112, ¶6, construction. In other words, applying of §112, ¶6 leads to a  
 9 more narrow construction of the claim, both for literal infringement purposes and for doctrine  
 10 of equivalents purposes, and thus determining the §112, ¶6, equivalents of “containment  
 11 sleeve” is not necessary because the Swirl Wrap method does not include an equivalent to  
 12 any containment sleeve, even under the broader non-35 U.S.C. 112, ¶6, construction.

13 Third, Zinus submits that the law is not quite as clear as Dreamwell represents when  
 14 Dreamwell cites *Phillips*<sup>2</sup> and says that characterization of a limitation as a means-plus-  
 15 function limitation “applies only to purely function limitations that do not provide the  
 16 structure that performs the recited function” (emphasis added). Despite this statement which  
 17 is indeed made in *Phillips* and other cases, there is other recent Federal Circuit<sup>3</sup> authority that  
 18 mentions a more lenient test of whether the limitation recites “sufficient structure” to  
 19 preclude the limitation from being a §112, ¶6, recitation. The words “sufficient structure”  
 20 imply that there is some minimal amount of structure that can indeed be recited in a means-  
 21 plus-function recitation. Moreover, Zinus submits that is likely that the Federal Circuit  
 22 would hold that the amount of structural recitation allowed in a means-plus-function  
 23 recitation can be influenced by express statements made the patentee in the prosecution  
 24 history that the recitation is a means-plus-function recitation. In the present ‘142 Patent case,  
 25

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26 <sup>2</sup> *Phillips v. AWH Corp.*, 415 F.3d 1303 (Fed.Cir. 2005).

27 <sup>3</sup> See, for example, the more recent *Depuy Spine, Inc. v. Medtronic*, 469 F.3d 1005, 80 USPQ2d 1865  
 28 (Fed.Cir. 2006) that mentions *Phillips* but also cites *Watts v. XL Sys. Inc.*, 232 F.3d 877, 880-81  
 (Fed.Cir. 2000) for the proposition that the presumption that an element is a means exists can be

1 the applicants represented to the Examiner and to members of the public who thereafter read  
 2 the file wrapper that the “structure and functioning” of the “containment sleeve” was being  
 3 “more clearly and specifically defined” by addition of the terms “for shipment”. This issue  
 4 has been thoroughly briefed and will not be repeated here. It is, however, a basic tenet of  
 5 claim construction that the claims are to be construed in view of the prosecution history.  
 6 Zinus therefore submits that this issue of how the Court elects to give meaning to “for  
 7 shipment” in view of the prosecution history (intrinsic record) is not a simple one, and it may  
 8 be that the solution the Court eventually finds to be the most reasonable will be to find  
 9 that the “inserting . . . into” step is a step-plus-function recitation subject to 35 U.S.C. §112,  
 10 ¶6. It may be that the solution the Court eventually finds to be the most reasonable will be to  
 11 find that the “containment sleeve . . . for shipment” is a means-plus-function recitation  
 12 subject to 35 U.S.C. §112, ¶6. Alternatively, it may be that the solution the Court eventually  
 13 finds to be the most reasonable is to invalidate the claim under 35 U.S.C. §112, ¶2, because  
 14 “for shipment” is an intended use but has been misrepresented in the intrinsic record to be a  
 15 structural limitation.

16 Zinus only mentioned the future issue with “for shipment” and means-plus-function  
 17 (or step-plus-function) in its Claim Construction Brief for “completeness.” As set forth  
 18 above, and in Zinus’ Claims Construction Brief, this issue does not have to be decided<sup>4</sup> in  
 19 order to construe the terms to an adequate degree of precision to find that the Swirl Wrap  
 20 method does not infringe under the doctrine of equivalents.

21

22 **V. ZINUS HAS NOT CHANGED ITS POSITION RE “INSERT INTO”**

23 On pages 12 and 13 of Dreamwell’s Response, Dreamwell alleges that Zinus has

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24

25 rebutted by showing that the claim element recites “sufficient structure” for performing that  
 26 function.

27 <sup>4</sup> It is far preferable for the Court to dispose of the Swirl Wrap non-infringement issue now on  
 28 summary judgment by deciding just two claim terms without trying to make sense of ill-conceived  
 and vague terms in a Markman hearing. “For shipment” is but one example. In a Markman  
 hearing, the Court will be in the unenviable position of having to try to make sense out of  
 something that simply does not make sense and cannot be construed.

1 somehow “retreated” from some earlier position on what the term “insert . . . into” means.  
 2 Without wasting the Court’s time and recounting positions that are clear from the briefing,  
 3 Zinus simply states for the record that it has changed no position whatsoever. It was, and  
 4 remains, entirely true that Zinus does not practice the “inserting into” element because the  
 5 bands of the Swirl Wrap product “are applied to the outside of the rolled-up mattress  
 6 assembly without the rolled-up mattress assembly sliding or moving with respect to the  
 7 bands.” Zinus does not take a compressed mattress, roll it up, and “insert” it into retaining  
 8 bands<sup>5</sup>. Zinus submits that to argue that applying retaining bands to the outside of a roll is  
 9 the same as inserting the roll into its own retaining bands is almost absurd.

10

11       **VI. ZINUS’ PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF “CONTAINMENT SLEEVE”**  
 12       **IS PREFERABLE TO DREAMWELL’S**

13       The ordinary and customary meaning of the term “sleeve” as used in the ‘142 Patent  
 14 is “a tubular or pocket-shaped part designed to fit over another part”. As Zinus explained in  
 15 its Claims Construction Brief, this interpretation of the term “sleeve” is based on the claim  
 16 language, the specification and the prosecution history.

17       A. It is improper to base the meaning of “containment sleeve” on dictionary definitions.

18       Dreamwell repeatedly argues in its Response that the Court should not adopt Zinus’  
 19 proposed claims constructions because Zinus’ claim interpretations are based only on  
 20 unsupported assertions of counsel. [Response, 4:14-15; 10:14-16; 13:21-23] Dreamwell  
 21 implies that dictionary definitions constitute support for Dreamwell’s proposed  
 22 interpretations, whereas the claim language, the specification and the prosecution history that  
 23 are the basis for Zinus’ claim interpretations do not constitute support. In fact, it is  
 24 Dreamwell’s proposed interpretations that are unsupported because picking and choosing  
 25 from among dictionary definitions is improper in this case. In this case, intrinsic evidence is  
 26 sufficient to enable the Court to construe the term “containment sleeve”. Ordinary people, as

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28       <sup>5</sup> Dreamwell has taken the position that the sheet and the retaining bands in the Swirl Wrap method

1 well as those of ordinary skill in mattress packaging, know what a “sleeve” is. Therefore, it  
 2 is improper to look to dictionary definitions and other extrinsic evidence in this case.

3 Dreamwell construes the term “sleeve” by starting with a broad dictionary definition  
 4 including the term “case”, and then attempts to whittle down that definition and argue why  
 5 the construction does not contradict the claims or specification. The Federal Circuit has  
 6 rejected this literalist approach used by Dreamwell. In *Phillips*, the Federal Circuit stated, “it  
 7 is inevitable that the multiple dictionary definitions for a term will extend beyond the  
 8 ‘construction of the patent [that] is confirmed by the avowed understanding of the patentee,  
 9 expressed by him, or on his behalf, when his application for the original patent was pending’  
 10 . . . Thus, the use of the dictionary may extend patent protection beyond what should properly  
 11 be afforded by the inventor’s patent.” [*Phillips*, 415 F.3d at 1321-22] “The risk of  
 12 systematic overbreadth is greatly reduced if the court instead focuses at the outset on how the  
 13 patentee used the claim term in the claims, specification, and prosecution history, rather than  
 14 starting with a broad definition and whittling it down.” [*Id.* at 1321]

15 Dreamwell’s proposed construction for “sleeve” as “a case into which an object or  
 16 device fits” is improper because it is nothing more than the definition from a dictionary that  
 17 is most favorable to Dreamwell’s cause. Dreamwell turns to extrinsic dictionary definitions  
 18 first when Dreamwell should be looking to the intrinsic evidence (the claims themselves,  
 19 then the specification and then the prosecution history). In *Phillips*, the Federal Circuit stated  
 20 that for several reasons extrinsic evidence in general is less reliable than the patent and its  
 21 prosecution history in determining how to read claim terms. [*Id.* at 1318] Zinus’ proposed  
 22 construction for “sleeve” as “a tubular or pocket-shaped part designed to fit over another  
 23 part” is based on intrinsic sources and is consequently preferable to Dreamwell’s proposed  
 24 construction. There is nothing in the intrinsic evidence that justifies Dreamwell’s broadening  
 25 of the term “sleeve” to mean “case”. Moreover, a “part designed to fit over another part”  
 26 uses language from the specification, whereas “a case into which an object fits” does not.

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27  
 28 both together constitute a “containment sleeve”.

1           B. The meaning of “containment sleeve” is properly determined based only on  
 2           intrinsic evidence and not on dictionary definitions.

3           (i) Determining the meaning of “containment sleeve” based on the claims.

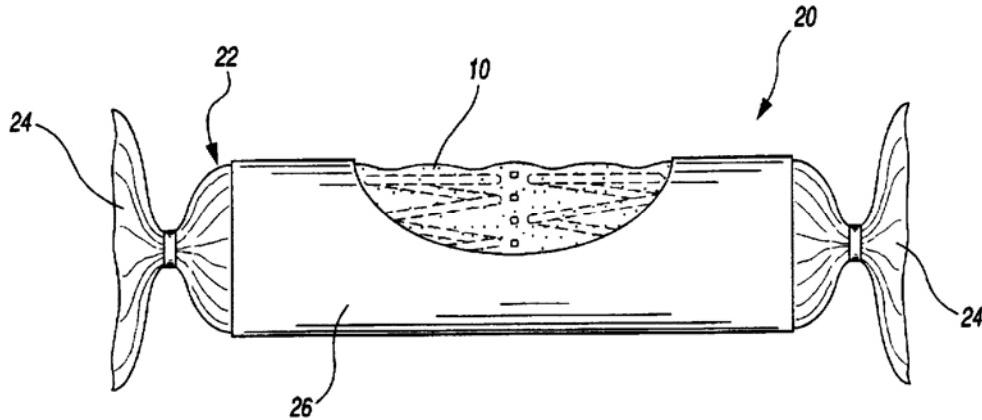
4           Zinus’ proposed interpretation of the term “sleeve” as “a tubular or pocket-shaped  
 5 part designed to fit over another part” is based on the claim language, the specification and  
 6 the prosecution history. Yet Dreamwell argues that there is nothing in the intrinsic record  
 7 that would warrant imposing the “tubular or pocket-shaped” limitation. [Response, 5:24-25;  
 8 6:14-15] Dreamwell does not, however, respond to Zinus’ analysis as to why the “sleeve” is  
 9 tubular or pocket-shaped in the context of the claims. Dreamwell simply argues that the  
 10 “sleeve” term should not be limited to any particular dimension because the claims describe  
 11 the “sleeve” as being “dimensioned” without specifying the dimensions. Dreamwell’s  
 12 argument, however, ignores the context of the claims that requires the “sleeve” to be tubular  
 13 or pocket-shaped even though the “sleeve” is not limited to any particular dimensions.  
 14 Dreamwell ignores that, in the context of the claims, the inserting-into-a-sleeve step occurs  
 15 after the “evacuated tube” has been formed. So the “sleeve” will contain a tube, and the  
 16 sleeve must have a tubular or pocket form into which the evacuated tube can be inserted in  
 17 the inserting-into-a-sleeve step.

18           (ii) Determining the meaning of “containment sleeve” based on the specification.

19           Dreamwell also ignores the teachings in the specification disclosing that the “sleeve”  
 20 is tubular or pocket-shaped. Dreamwell implies that the specification does not teach a  
 21 tubular containment sleeve because the specification “describes how the compressed mattress  
 22 relies on the ‘outer containment sleeve’ to remain in its compressed state”. [Response, 6:25-  
 23 7:2 (emphasis added)] Presumably Dreamwell is arguing that the specification does not  
 24 disclose that a compressed mattress is tubular. But it is a mischaracterization to state that the  
 25 specification anywhere describes a “compressed mattress” in a containment sleeve. The ‘142  
 26 Patent does not disclose a containment sleeve containing a compressed mattress. Instead, the  
 27 containment sleeve contains a tube with strings of pocketed coil springs. [‘142 Patent, 3:60-  
 28 63] The packing method of the ‘142 Patent is used for the convenient shipment of mattress

1 parts, as opposed to whole mattresses. The specification discloses packaging springs, not  
 2 spring mattresses. Specifically, the specification discloses a method for packing “bolsters”  
 3 having a generally rectangular cross section comprising a casing that contains lengths of  
 4 pocketed spring coils. [‘142 Patent, 1:59-65] Thus, the only shape or dimension of the  
 5 containment sleeve described in the specification is a tubular containment sleeve.

6 Dreamwell does cite some passages of the specification that do not discuss the shape of  
 7 the “sleeve”. But merely citing some passages in the specification that do not limit the term  
 8 “sleeve” to be tubular or pocket-shaped does not rebut the argument that other passages do  
 9 limit the term “sleeve”. There is only one embodiment of a containment sleeve disclosed in the  
 10 ‘142 Patent, and that is the tubular containment sleeve 26 of Figure 3 (replicated below).



11  
 12 The only disclosures in the ‘142 Patent of the shape or dimensions of a containment sleeve  
 13 are the illustration of Figure 3 and the statement, “Preferably, the containment sleeve 26 is an  
 14 extruded tube of 4 mil polyethylene” [‘142 Patent, 3:24-26]. Thus, the specification defines  
 15 the containment sleeve as a tube.  
 16  
 17

18 Dreamwell argues that although the containment sleeve *may be* tubular, the  
 19 specification (i) describes the tubular form only in the context of the preferred embodiment  
 20 and (ii) does not mention a pocket-shaped sleeve. [Response, 7:15-17] The specification of  
 21 the ‘142 Patent, however, discloses only one embodiment. No disclosure is present that  
 22 would support any other shape or dimension of the “sleeve” other than tubular or pocket-  
 23 shaped. Nowhere in the ‘142 Patent is there any indication that the inventors of the ‘142  
 24 Patent had possession of any invention where the “sleeve” did not have a tubular shape or a  
 25  
 26

1 pocket shape into which an object is inserted. Nowhere in the ‘142 Patent is there any  
2 indication that the inventors of the ‘142 Patent had possession of any invention involving  
3 rolling up a compressed mattress in a sheet. In all references to the “sleeve” in the  
4 specification of the ‘142 patent, the “sleeve” is fitted over or installed over an evacuated  
5 tube. Thus, after the “sleeve” is fitted over the tube, the “sleeve” is tubular in all  
6 embodiments disclosed in the ‘142 Patent.

7 Dreamwell implies that because the word “pocket” is not mentioned in the  
8 specification, the specification does not support Zinus’ interpretation of the “sleeve” as  
9 including a pocket-shape. [Response, 7:15-17] Of course, not all words used in claims  
10 constructions need be mentioned in the specification. The specification could be interpreted,  
11 however, as disclosing a tubular sleeve in which one end of the tube has been sealed. The  
12 specification does explicitly disclose and claim sealing one end of the evacuated tube. A  
13 tube has no sealed end or bottom; a pocket has a sealed end or bottom. Zinus added the  
14 “pocketed-shaped” language to cover the situation in which one end of the containment  
15 sleeve is sealed, even though the step of sealing the “sleeve” (as opposed to sealing the tube)  
16 is not explicitly disclosed. Adding the term “pocket-shaped” to the term “tubular” broadens  
17 the proposed construction of the term “sleeve”.

18 In addition, Dreamwell implies that if the inventors had intended the claim element  
19 “containment sleeve” to be tubular, the inventors would have used the word “containment  
20 tube” considering that the inventors used the term “evacuated tube”<sup>6</sup>. [Response, 7:21-24]  
21 Regardless of whether the term “containment sleeve” or “containment tube” was used,  
22 however, it is clear from the specification that the “sleeve” takes on a tubular shape when the  
23 tubular “evacuated tube” is inserted into the sleeve. (In addition, the containment sleeve has  
24 a pocket shape when one end of the tube is sealed.) Consequently, the claims and the  
25 specification of the ‘142 Patent support Zinus’ interpretation of “sleeve” as being “a tubular  
26 or pocket-shaped part designed to fit over another part”.

27  
28

1       (iii) Determining the meaning of “containment sleeve” based on the prosecution history.

2              Dreamwell argues that the prosecution history does not support limiting “sleeve” to  
 3       be tubular or pocket shaped because cover 1 of Broyles<sup>7</sup> would not qualify as a pocket-  
 4       shaped structure. [Response, 9:4-5] Dreamwell argues that cover 1 of Broyles was  
 5       understood by both the Patent Office and the inventors to disclose a “sleeve”, so “sleeve”  
 6       cannot be interpreted so narrowly that it does not read on cover 1. Although Zinus agrees to  
 7       some extent with the logic of Dreamwell’s argument, Dreamwell has incorrectly concluded  
 8       that cover 1 of Broyles is not pocket-shaped. The statements made in the prosecution  
 9       history, and specifically the portion of the prosecution history cited by Dreamwell, are  
 10      consistent with interpreting “sleeve” to have a tubular or pocket-shaped form. Figure 7 of  
 11      Broyles (reproduced below) shows that cover 1 is pocket-shaped. The compressed mattress  
 12      is being inserted into Broyles’ pocket-shaped sleeve (“cover” 1). Indeed, Broyles states,

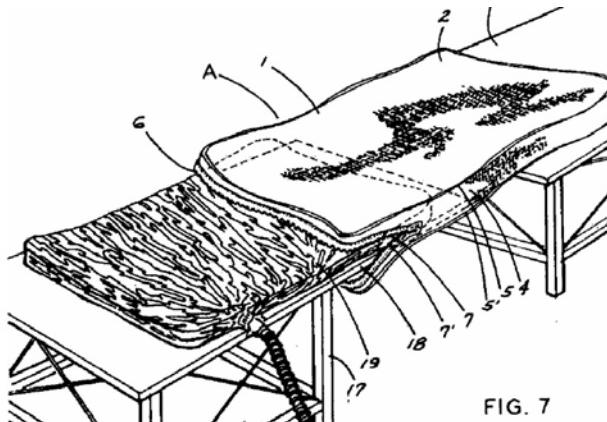


FIG. 7

20       “cover 1 . . . is intended for end feeding, that is, the mattress body will be insertable thereinto  
 21      through such end presented line of opening.” [Broyles, 3:29-32] Broyles also explains,  
 22      “With the inner spring 9 so compressed . . . the end portion thereof remote from that engaged  
 23      to vacuum head 23 is addressed to the line of opening 6 of cover 1 (see FIG.7) for movement  
 24      therethrough into the interior of said cover 1.” [Broyles, 4:20-25] Thus, cover 1 is pocket-  
 25      shaped with an opening 6 that receives an inner spring mattress into the interior of the cover.

27       <sup>6</sup> Similarly, Zinus could argue that had the inventors intended the containment sleeve to be a “case”,  
 28      they would have used the term “containment case”.

7       The applicants attempted to distinguish the claims over U.S. Patent No. 3,611,524 to Broyles.

1           **VII. ZINUS' PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF "INSERTING . . . INTO" IS**  
 2           **PREFERABLE TO DREAMWELL'S**

3           Dreamwell proposes construing the term “inserting said evacuated tube into a  
 4 containment sleeve . . .” as “arranging the evacuated tube and containment sleeve such that  
 5 . . .”. Dreamwell then states that it is irrelevant whether the evacuated tube or the  
 6 containment sleeve moves so long as the evacuated tube winds up inside the containment  
 7 sleeve. [Response, 12:7-10] The implication of Dreamwell’s argument is that it is irrelevant  
 8 whether the tube is inserted into the sleeve or whether the sleeve is arranged such that the  
 9 tube winds up inside the sleeve. Dreamwell’s proposed construction of “arranging . . . such  
 10 that” incorrectly construes the “inserting . . . into” term because it is relevant that the tube is  
 11 inserted into the sleeve as opposed to merely being arranged such that the tube winds up  
 12 inside the sleeve. Dreamwell’s proposed construction clearly expands the scope of the  
 13 claims to cover subject matter never contemplated by the inventors, such as rolling the  
 14 evacuated tube up together with a rectangular sheet.

15           Dreamwell states that Zinus has argued that the “inserting . . . into” term requires a  
 16 moving tube to be slid into a stationary sleeve. [Response, 12:11-14] Zinus’ proposed  
 17 construction has no such limitation. The claim does not limit whether the tube moves into a  
 18 stationary sleeve, or a sleeve is fitted over a stationary tube. Zinus explained that, in the  
 19 context of the claims as a whole, the “inserting . . . into” term requires the tube to move  
 20 coaxially in relation to the sleeve. The term “sleeve” limits the meaning of the term  
 21 “inserting” because the act of “inserting” must be consistent with the “sleeve” structure. The  
 22 claims recite that a tube is already formed at the beginning of the “inserting” step. Because  
 23 the specification states that the “sleeve” is fitted over the tube, the act of “inserting” must  
 24 encompass a manner of coaxially inserting the tube into the sleeve in an “arm-into-a-sleeve”  
 25 type movement. The claims also include a second use of the term “inserting . . . into” in the  
 26 element “inserting a mattress assembly constructed of pocketed coil springs into said tube”.  
 27 This second use of the term “inserting . . . into” is also consistent with coaxially inserting a  
 28 mattress assembly into a tube.

1        “Inserting into” and “fitting over” are narrower than “arranging such that”.  
 2 Dreamwell’s proposed construction of “arranging . . . such that” expands the scope of the  
 3 claims such that the tube need not be coaxially inserted into the sleeve. Dreamwell’s  
 4 proposed construction would even cover folding the tube up in the sleeve or rolling the tube  
 5 up in the sleeve. These broader actions are inconsistent with “inserting” the tube “into” the  
 6 sleeve and cover subject matter never contemplated by the inventors.

7        Dreamwell argues that its proposed “arranging such that” construction for “inserting  
 8 into” is preferable to Zinus’ proposed construction of “putting or setting into or between”  
 9 because the ‘142 Patent does not disclose “dropping the compressed mattress assembly into a  
 10 stationary containment sleeve”. [Response, 14:8-10 (emphasis added)] “Dropping” has  
 11 nothing to do with Zinus’ proposed construction. “Dropping” implies releasing an object so  
 12 that the gravitational pull of the earth accelerates the object downward. Where does  
 13 Dreamwell come up with this notion of “dropping”? It was not from Zinus.

14        Zinus’ proposed construction of “putting or setting a tube into or between a sleeve”  
 15 is supported by both the claims and the specification. The claims view the movement from  
 16 the perspective of the tube being “inserted into” the sleeve, whereas the specification views  
 17 the movement from the perspective of the sleeve being “fitted over” the tube. In both cases,  
 18 the movement is the same and does not involve “dropping”. But both the claims and the  
 19 specification do describe a particular movement that is missing from Dreamwell’s proposed  
 20 construction of simply “arranging the tube and sleeve such that” and “so long as the  
 21 evacuated tube winds up inside of the containment sleeve”. [Response, 13:5-6]

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23        **VIII. DREAMWELL’S CONTINUED ALLEGED CONFUSION OVER**  
 24        **MAGNI IS NOT A GENUINE ISSUE OF FACT**

25        The “ribbon-shaped film” 222 of the Magni patent, and how wide it is relative to  
 26 Magni’s mattress M<sub>9</sub>, has now been exhaustively and fully briefed. Ribbon-shaped film 222  
 27 is dispensed from reservoir spool 220, and it is as wide as Magni’s mattress M<sub>9</sub>.  
 28 Dreamwell’s argument that the “ribbon-shaped film” is not as wide as the compressed

1 mattress of Magni is simply a baseless assertion that contradicts the disclosure of Magni.  
2 Dreamwell ignores the meaning of the term “ribbon-shaped film” as used in the Magni Patent  
3 and engages in an academic exercise of describing what the Magni patent would disclose if  
4 the term “film” had the dimensions associated with a standard dictionary definition of the  
5 word “ribbon” instead of the meaning that the patentee gave the terms “ribbon-shaped film”  
6 and “ribbon-shaped strings”. The patentee referred to film 222 on spool 220 as “ribbon-  
7 shaped” not because film 222 is narrow, but rather because film 222 is very long compared to  
8 its width when it is on spool 220. The Magni method results in film 222 being a rectangular  
9 sheet after film 222 is cut.

10 Dreamwell ignores the fact that the patentee used the terms “ribbon-shaped film” and  
11 “ribbon-shaped strings” to describe thicker and thinner ribbons and is left arguing that both  
12 the film and the strings must have the same dimensions because both contain the term  
13 “ribbon-shaped”. [Response, 18:14-19:4] This simply ignores the meaning imparted to the  
14 terms “film” and “strings” in an attempt to create a dispute of fact. The Court should not  
15 reward this transparent feigned misunderstanding of a clear prior art disclosure by allowing  
16 Dreamwell to fabricate a dispute of fact and thereby to extort concessions from an accused  
17 infringer who would otherwise have to wait years until trial to prove simple facts that are not  
18 really in dispute.

19 Dreamwell complains that Zinus has not expressly set forth a proposed definition for  
20 “ribbon-shaped film”. “Ribbon-shaped film” is not, however, a claim term of the ‘142 Patent  
21 for which a definition is required. Instead, the task of construing “ribbon-shaped film” is to  
22 explain the meaning of the term in order to determine whether the film used in the Swirl  
23 Wrap method is disclosed by the “ribbon-shaped film” of Magni when the “ribbon-shaped  
24 film” is rolled up in a compressed mattress and cut. The object of construing “ribbon-shaped  
25 film” is not merely to replace these words with other words. The object is to determine the  
26 meaning of “ribbon-shaped film” based on the public record since the Magni Patent issued.  
27 The public record corresponds to the intrinsic evidence and not to dictionary definitions from  
28 litigation counsel. The public had no way of knowing which dictionary definition litigation

1 counsel would use to support its litigation strategy. The public had no way of knowing how  
 2 testimony elicited in litigation would interpret claim terms. The public, including potential  
 3 infringers such as Zinus, is entitled to rely on the meaning of patent terms based only on how  
 4 those terms are used in the public record. Thus, construing “ribbon-shaped film” by relying  
 5 on extrinsic evidence to determine the dimensions of a “ribbon”, as Dreamwell is suggesting,  
 6 would be highly improper.

7 Dreamwell’s proposition that the “ribbon-shaped film” of Magni should be  
 8 interpreted as a narrow strand or a thin line is based mainly on extrinsic evidence. Where  
 9 Dreamwell attempts to base this interpretation on the Magni Patent, Dreamwell’s arguments  
 10 are transparently contrived. Dreamwell has now retreated from its preposterous position that  
 11 the quilting pattern of mattress “C” in Figure 13 actually shows a criss-cross pattern of  
 12 strands of ribbon-shaped film. Dreamwell now admits that the “outside of the mattress roll  
 13 also shows the mattress cover, as also depicted in Figure 12”. [Response, 20:8-9] Yet  
 14 Dreamwell still argues that there would be no reaons to label and depict the mattress cover to  
 15 show the checkerboard pattern of the mattress if the cover were not visible after applying  
 16 “ribbon-shaped film”. This is not a serious argument; it simply ignores that objects are  
 17 labeled and/or depicted in Figures 1, 8, 10, 14 and 15 of Magni even though they are not  
 18 visible. See, for example, mattress 1 in Figure 1. In addition, Dreamwell now raises the  
 19 equally preposterous proposition that the shading on the mattress roll of Figure 13 actually  
 20 shows multiple, criss-crossed convolutions of thin lines of “ribbon-shaped film”. [Response,  
 21 20:13-18] This is not a serious argument and should not be taken seriously. Dreamwell has  
 22 not put forth evidence that one of ordinary skill would be confused by Magni’s description  
 23 and illustration of “ribbon-shaped film” 222. The feigned confusion of a lawyer cannot make  
 24 an issue a “genuine issue of fact”.

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26

## **IX. CONCLUSION**

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As Dreamwell states, and Zinus wholeheartedly agrees, “the time is ripe” for the  
 Court to construe the two terms “insert . . . into” and “containment sleeve”. Common people

1 know what a “sleeve” is, and common people know what “inserting” a “tube” into a “sleeve”  
2 means. Although Dreamwell has thrown up a lot of smoke, construing these terms is not  
3 complicated.

4 Zinus looks forward to obtaining the Court’s constructions of the terms.  
5

6 Dated: February 12, 2008

By: \_\_\_\_\_ /s/

7 Darien K. Wallace  
8 IMPERIUM PATENT WORKS  
9 Attorneys for Plaintiff and Counterdefendant  
ZINUS, INC.

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